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Cave, H.,



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Antiquities
OF
Y O R K.

DRAWN AND ETCHED

By H. CAVE.

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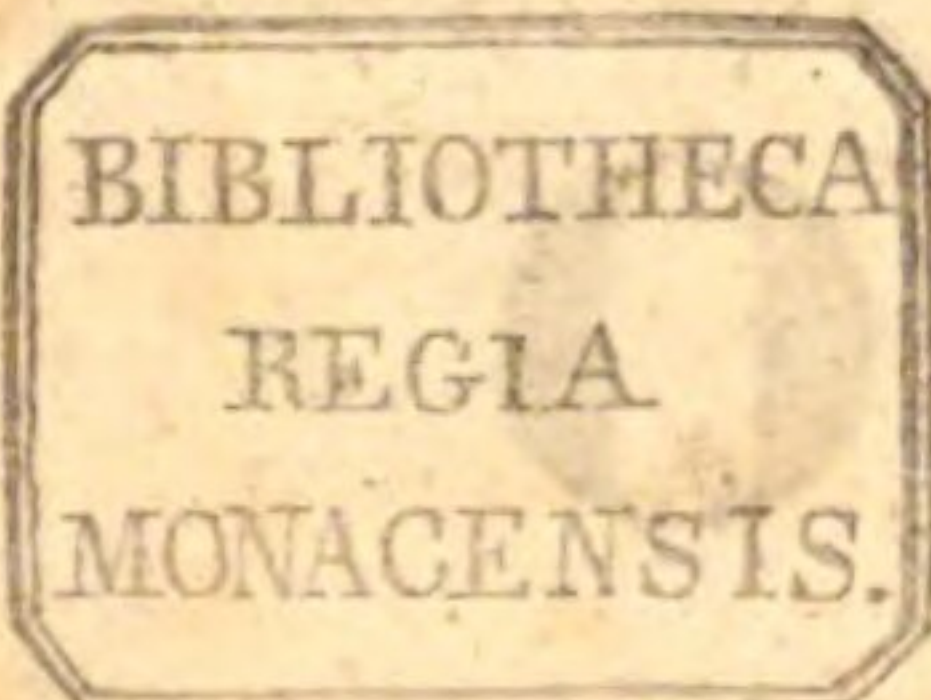
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Antiquitates

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BY H. CALE

LONDON

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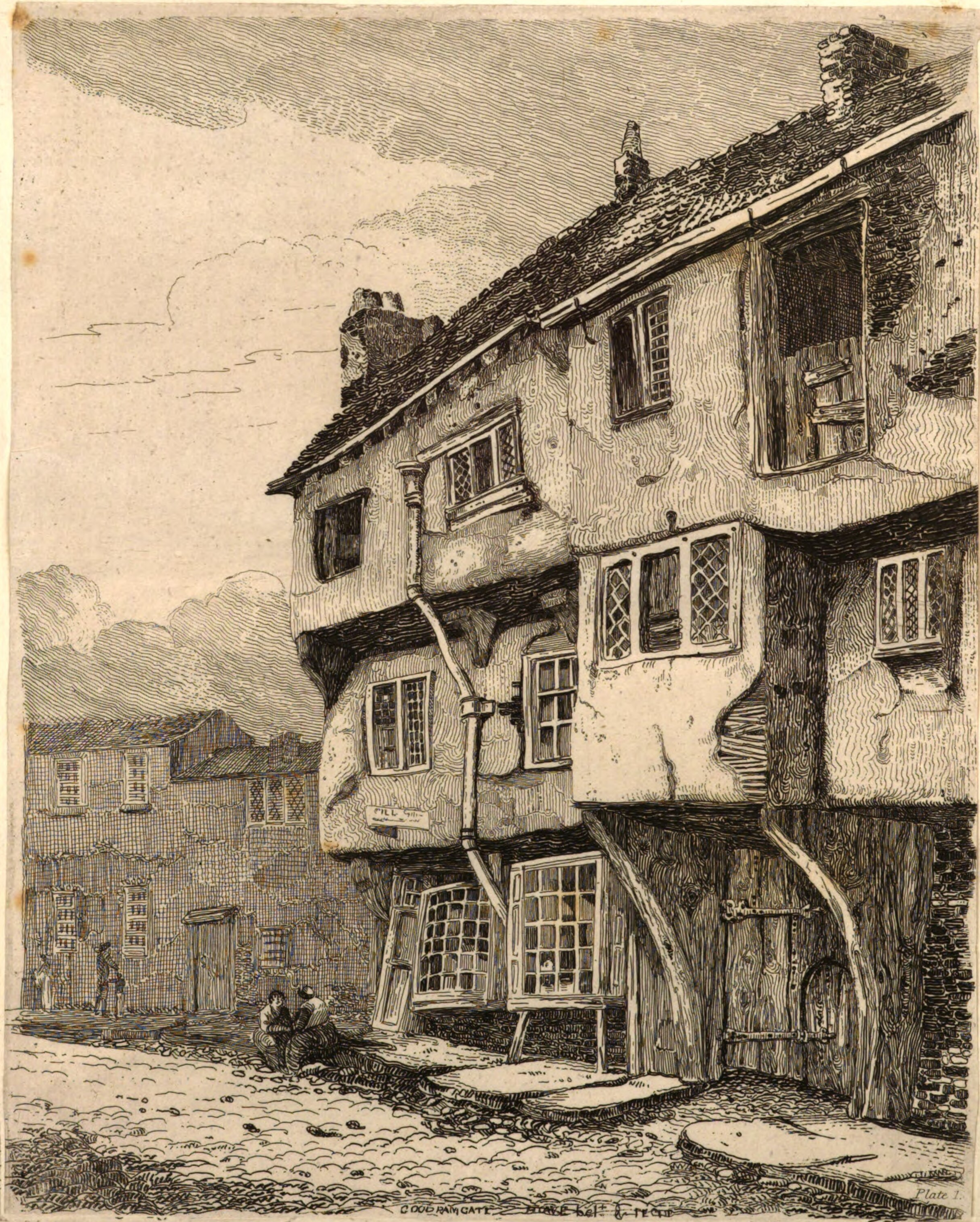
1710

INTRODUCTION.

THE city of YORK has ever been, and is still, considered as an object of curiosity to the antiquary. It was once the seat of the Roman emperors, and history informs us of the magnificence which waited upon their steps, and illustrated the places where they chose to reside. But of the pride of York in those remote times scarce a vestige remains; for, after those conquerors withdrew from Britain, this city was seized by the Scots and Picts; and soon after had its full share in the devastations which followed from the subsequent invasions and fierce contentions of the Saxons and the Danes. It seems, however, to have possessed a renovating power; and no sooner did peace return, than it rose like a phoenix from its ashes; and, previous to its conflagration by the vindictive spirit of William the Conqueror, had been restored to such a state of splendour as to be considered, in the language of antiquarian writers, as another Rome and the chief city of the kingdom, "*Altera Roma et caput totius regni.*" Even after its almost total destruction by fire and sword, for its brave resistance to William's besieging army, it resumed its former character, became a place of

strength and consequence, was the occasional residence of successive kings, and peopled with citizens who were found, not only willing, but able to defend it. In ecclesiastical importance it possessed the highest rank; so that in the reign of Henry V. it contained forty-five churches, seventeen chapels, sixteen hospitals, and nine religious houses. The last siege of this city was in 1644, by the rebel army under Sir Thomas Fairfax, and, after a long and brave defence, it surrendered to that commander.

The destroying hand of time, and a predominant spirit of improvement, are lessening the number as well as figure of the remaining antiquities of York; and the forms of many of them will be shortly known only in their engraved representations. This volume, it is presumed, will preserve some of them from oblivion. A large portion of these plates display, with a minute accuracy, curious parts of buildings and lesser remains in this city, which have never been engraved; while the others, which have already been graphically displayed, are taken in new points of view, and will be found to perfect their topographical illustration. Respecting their execution, it may surely be said, in justice to the artist, that they will awaken a recollection of that bold and free style of etching to which *Piranesi* is indebted for his long established reputation.



GOOD RAIN GATE. STONE BELT & TOWER

Plate 1.

ANTIQUITIES OF YORK.

OLD BUILDING IN GOODRAM GATE*.

PLATE I.

THIS ancient mansion stands in a street called Goodram Gate; and on the east side of the space which it now occupies, stood the old palace built by the Emperor Severus. It appears, that after the Danes had reduced the kingdom of Northumberland to their obedience, and driven the Saxons out of it, York became subject to them; and a Danish officer, named Godram or Guthurn, being appointed governor of the city, resided in the ancient palace; and is thereby conjectured to have given the spot a name, which it has ever since retained. Of these houses, one is inscribed with the date 1700, and the letters I. T. R. in a circle; but they must have been erected at a much earlier period. There is a house in their immediate vicinity, whose visible date is 1519, about which time, it is probable, they were all erected.

* The word *gate* is not always understood at York as the denomination of a building, but, according to a very remote application of it, as a street leading to one. Hence few of the thoroughfares in York are called streets, while its gates are called bars.

ANTIQUITIES OF YORK.

ORNAMENTED HOUSE IN STONE GATE.

PLATE II.

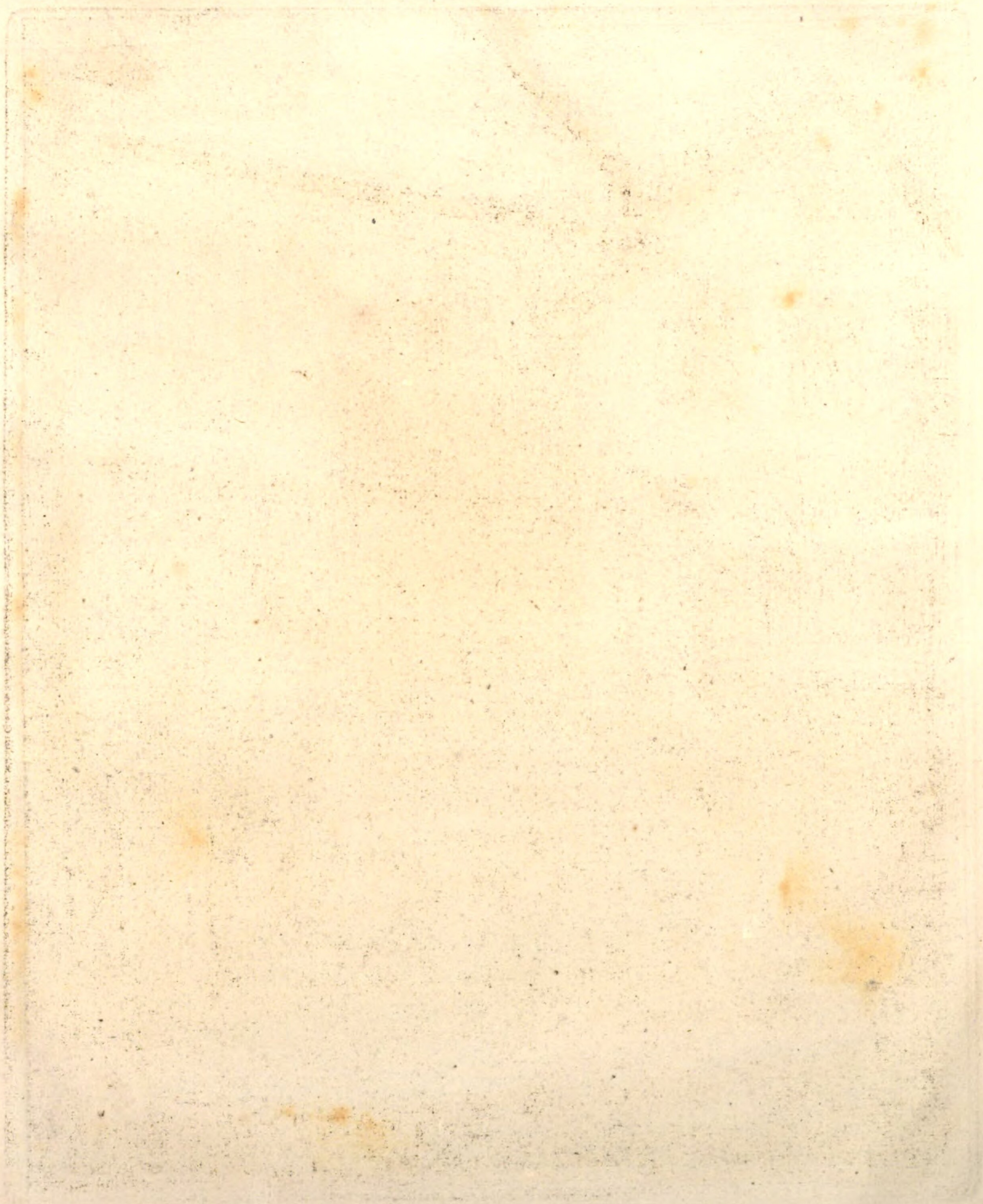
THIS street, anciently called Steynegate, fronts the south portal of the Minster, and traditional history attributes its name to the having been the thoroughfare by which the stone was brought for the construction of the cathedral. The old houses in this street are of wood, and there are several specimens of them still remaining. That which is given in the plate displays a gable front, bespread with a barbarous mixture of Grecian architectural ornaments and others neither Gothic nor Grecian; while an embroidery of foliage and scroll-work appears to be crammed on every part susceptible of ornament, but without grace, because without simplicity. The upper story, which has not been deformed by the introduction of sash windows, gives the purity of this impure style of decoration. This mungrel species of design lasted to the concluding part of the reign of James I.

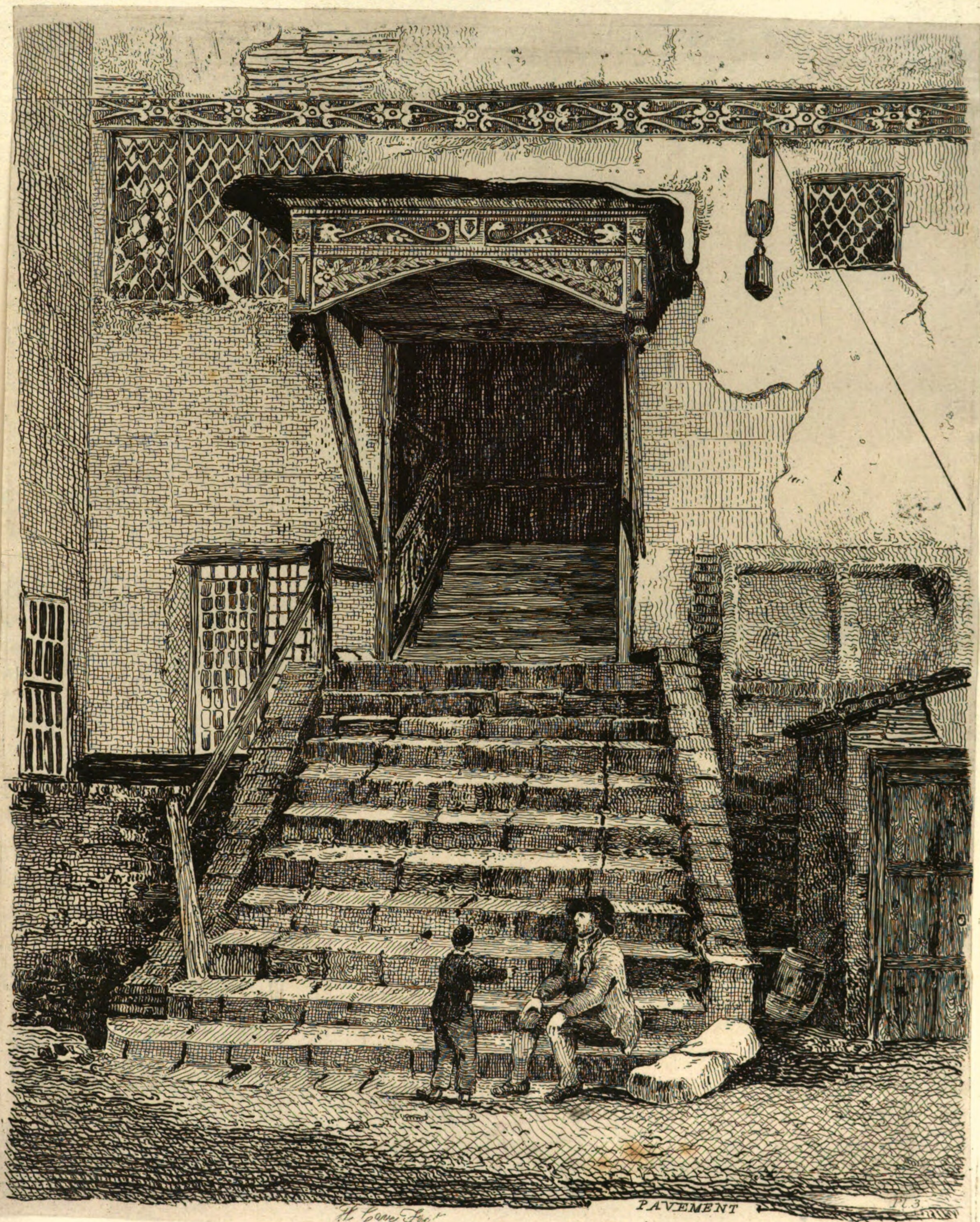
ENTRANCE INTO THE EXCISE-OFFICE IN THE PAVEMENT.

PLATE III.

A VERY curious degree of uncertainty is expressed by the historians of York, respecting the name of the street where this ancient building stands: they do not pretend to ascertain whether it derived its title from having been the first or last street paved in the city. There can be little doubt, however, that it assumed its name at the time of its improvement. But be that as it may, the street has had no other denomination for several centuries than that which it now bears. This ancient building has been immemorially used for the purpose which its title explains. It is







H. Lane Del.

PAVEMENT

PL. 3



LOW HOUSE CATE

W. CAVE. DEL.

also called Lady Peckatt's Yard, and was probably the residence of a lord mayor of that name, whose widow continued to occupy it, and from whose title it received its name; as, by the courtesy of York, the lady mayoress may, if she does not chuse to wave that honour, retain the title:—

He is a lord for a year and a day,
But she is a lady for ever and aye.

Over the door-way the date remains of 1648, which was probably that of its reparation, after the siege of the city in 1644.

PART OF LOW OUSEGATE.

PLATE IV.

THIS street consists of two parts, called the Lower and Upper Ousegate, which lead from the Ouse Bridge into the city. Such an example of ancient edificial structures is, perhaps, seldom, if any where to be seen. Their shapes, so rude, irregular, and various, form a nest of gable ends as picturesque as time and uncouth taste could produce. In the front of the upper story of one of these houses is a curious arrangement of ornamental frame-work, but in a style different from the rest of the building: and in the pannel immediately under the pent of the roof, is the date 1660; but as that period is in the latter end of the reign of Charles II. when such mansions as these had long ceased to be erected, it may be reasonably supposed, that the date marks the æra of reparation, and not of original construction. They may rather be considered as coeval with the adjoining bridge, which was erected in the preceding century, in the year 1554, during the reign

of Queen Mary. These houses, however, will be seen no more but in the plate which describes them, as they have been lately pulled down for the purpose of widening the approach to the new bridge now erecting after the design, and under the direction, of Mr. Atkinson, an eminent architect of York.

PART OF THE FRONT TO THE GEORGE INN, IN CONEY-STREET.

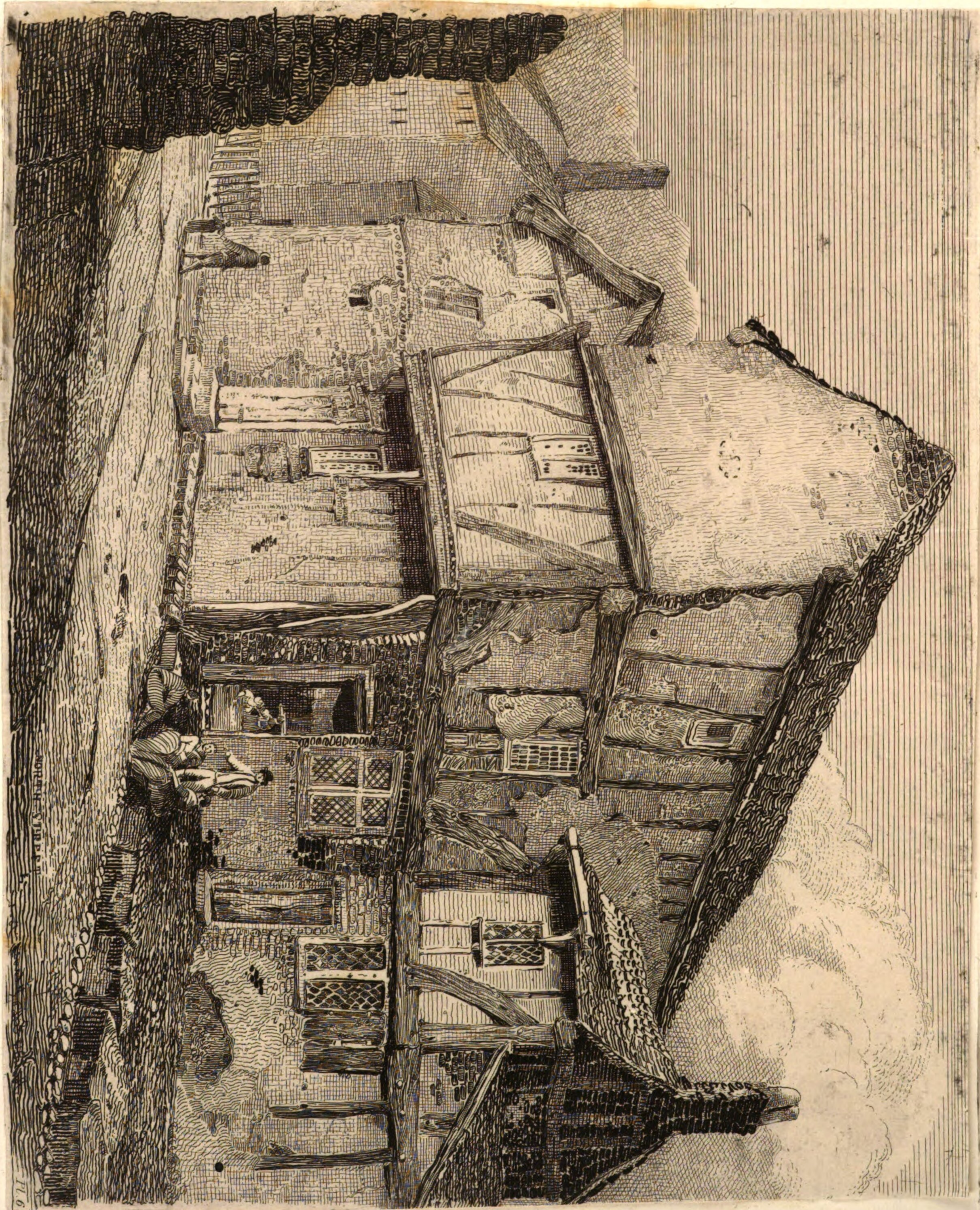
PLATE V.

THIS street is one of the best built in the city, and its present title is a corruption of its ancient name, Conyng or King-street, as appears in the account of the church of St. Martin the Bishop, in *Doomsday-Book*, it having been a parish church previous to the Conquest.—“Gosport habet ecclesiam Sancti Martini in “Conyng-street.” The house adjoining the George Inn is another specimen of the style of building which Stonegate has already presented. The whimsical, unmeaning traceries, the naked figure over the gate, and its grotesque ornaments, mark the period of its erection. The George Inn was in the same style, but has, in some degree, been modernised, and adapted to an improved state of accommodation. It still, however, retains a door-way, of much greater antiquity than the building to which it forms an entrance, as may be seen in a future plate. It appears that this house has been an inn for at least two centuries; as Taylor, known by the name of the *Water Poet*, mentions in his works, which were published about the year 1630, that he made a voyage to York, and, passing up the Humber and the Ouse, landed at the George Inn, whose hospitalities he

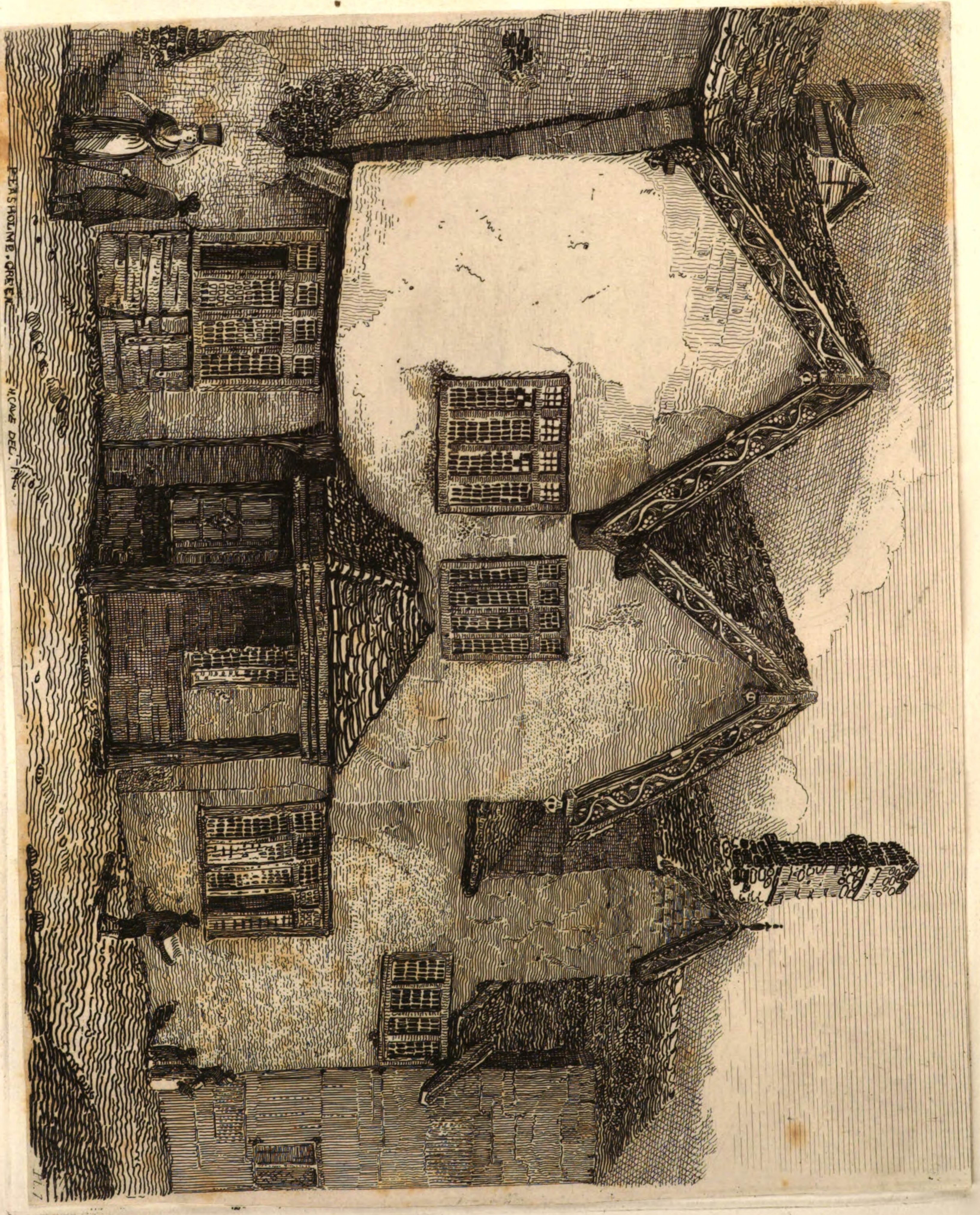


Coney Street









celebrates. As the back part of the inn looks on the river, there can be little doubt of its being the same house which the plate represents.

THE PARSONAGE BELONGING TO ALL SAINTS CHURCH, IN
NORTH-STREET.

PLATE VI.

NORTH-STREET is so called from its linear direction, which is parallel with the Ouse. The church of All Saints, at the north end of it, is an ancient rectory, which was granted to the priory of St. Trinity in the reign of William I. It is a handsome structure, the painted glass of whose windows have, fortunately, been preserved. Its spire steeple is ornamented from the foundation to its apex, and the south wall is built of Roman materials. The old parsonage-house, and which still retains the name, has not, for upwards of a hundred years, been the rectorial residence.

OLD BUILDING IN PEASHOLM GREEN.

PLATE VII.

HOLM is a Saxon word, which signifies a small island; and is, therefore, applicable to the spot, which was originally gained from the *Foss*, for gardens. Houses were afterwards built upon it, and as one of them near that which the plate represents, has the date of 1519, this was probably erected about the same time. The smooth, unornamented coat of plaister, whether originally employed, or of subsequent application, which spreads over the front, gives it a degree of simplicity that does not often appear in this style of building.

ANTIQUITIES OF YORK.

PART OF STONE GATE.

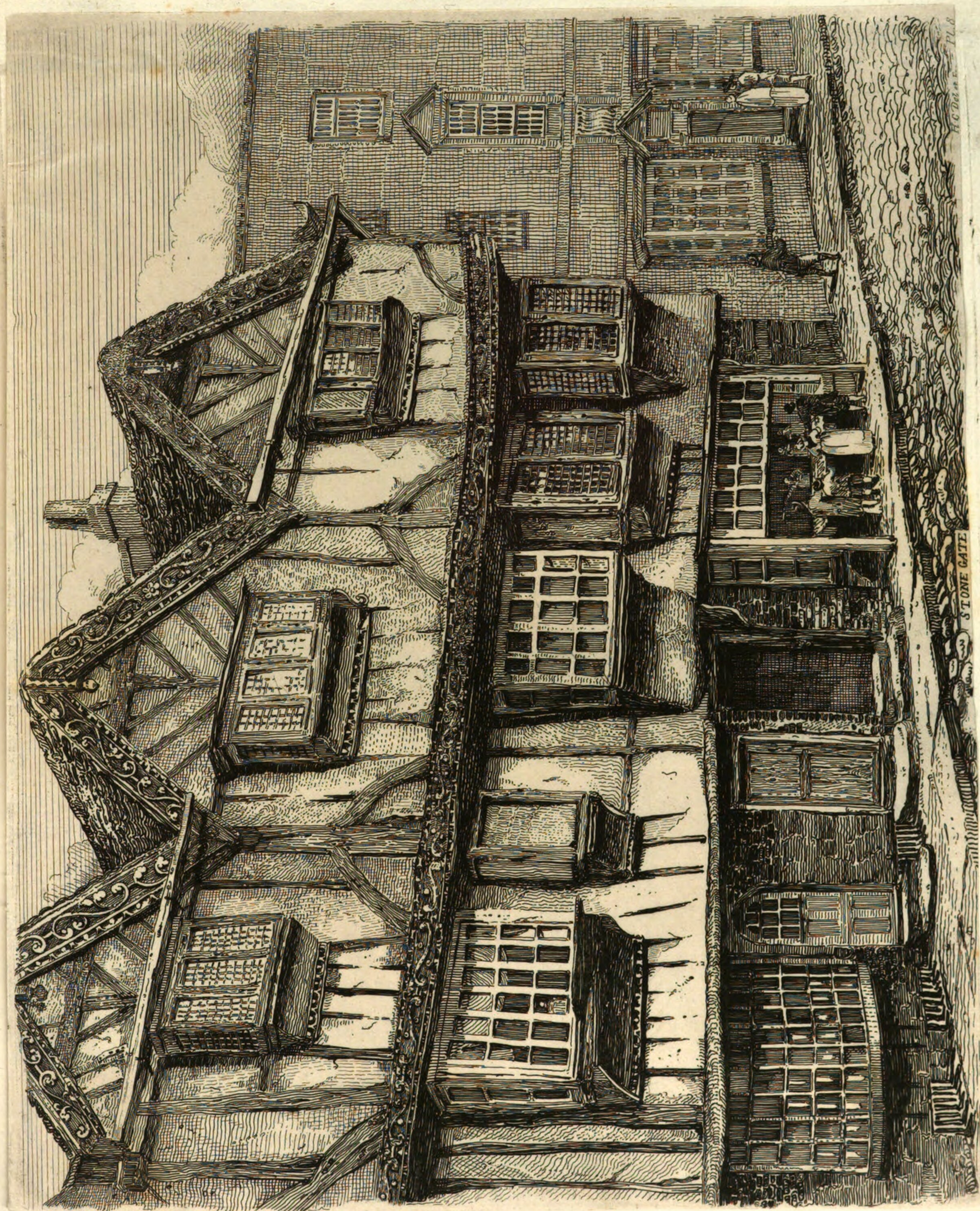
PLATE VIII.

THESE buildings belong to the Bishop of Chester, and are only half of the former range of them; the other half having been pulled down, and supplied by modern buildings. Here all the front timbers are unreservedly displayed, and mark their immediate application to the form of the edifice.

PORCH TO THE CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE.

PLATE IX.

THIS church, which is in Fishergate, suffered so much during the siege of York by the Rebel army in 1644, that it lay in ruins till the year 1669, when its restoration was begun, and soon after completed. It has no aisles, but a handsome large window at the east end, in which is displayed a coat of arms. *Arg.* on a bend *Sab.* three garbs *Or*, crest a garb *Or*, bended *Az.* Motto—C'EST LA SEULE VERTUE QUI DONNE LA NOBLESSE. *Hesketh.* H. Giles, depinx. This church is of great antiquity, as that of St. Michael appears to have been added to it in 1365. The porch, which till lately had been altogether obscured by some projecting brick-work, marks a still earlier period; and the walls are not without Roman materials. The representation of St. Lawrence on the gridiron is rudely cut on a corner of the steeple. Two ancient figures, in priest's habits, also lie on the church-yard wall, part of which is covered with the upper slabs of stone coffins; and, at a small distance, a coffin itself serves as a trough to a well.







THE STEEPLE TO TRINITY CHURCH MICKLE GATE



A DOORWAY to LADY IRVING'S in to MINSTER YARD

THE STEEPLE OF TRINITY CHURCH MICKLEGATE.

PLATE X.

THE church of St. Trinity appears to have been of much larger dimensions than it is at present; and with respect to this tower, there is a difference of opinion among the historians of York. The general account is, that being in a very ruinous state, it was blown up in the year 1651, and rebuilt at the charge of the parish, but not in the same place where it formerly stood. Other accounts relate, that this accident happened in 1551, when only a part of it was blown down, and it was repaired out of the ruins of the old priory of St. Trinity. The latter opinion seems to be of more reliance, from the particular appearance of the building, and the mixed character of its architecture.

A DOOR-WAY TO LADY IRWIN'S, IN THE MINSTER YARD.

PLATE XI.

THIS was an entrance to an ancient edifice which belonged to the Irwin family, and probably derived its name from having been the dowager residence of some branch of that noble family. It is at this time the property of the Marchioness of Hertford, eldest daughter of the late Lord Irwin. It must have been among the most considerable mansions of York, as the Duke and Duchess of York, when they retired to this city in 1666, to avoid the infection of the plague which then raged in London, resided in this house. Some years ago it was used as an assembly-room; but what remains of it, is now become the work-shop of a cabinet-maker.

ANTIQUITIES OF YORK.

FISHERGATE BAR.

PLATE XII.

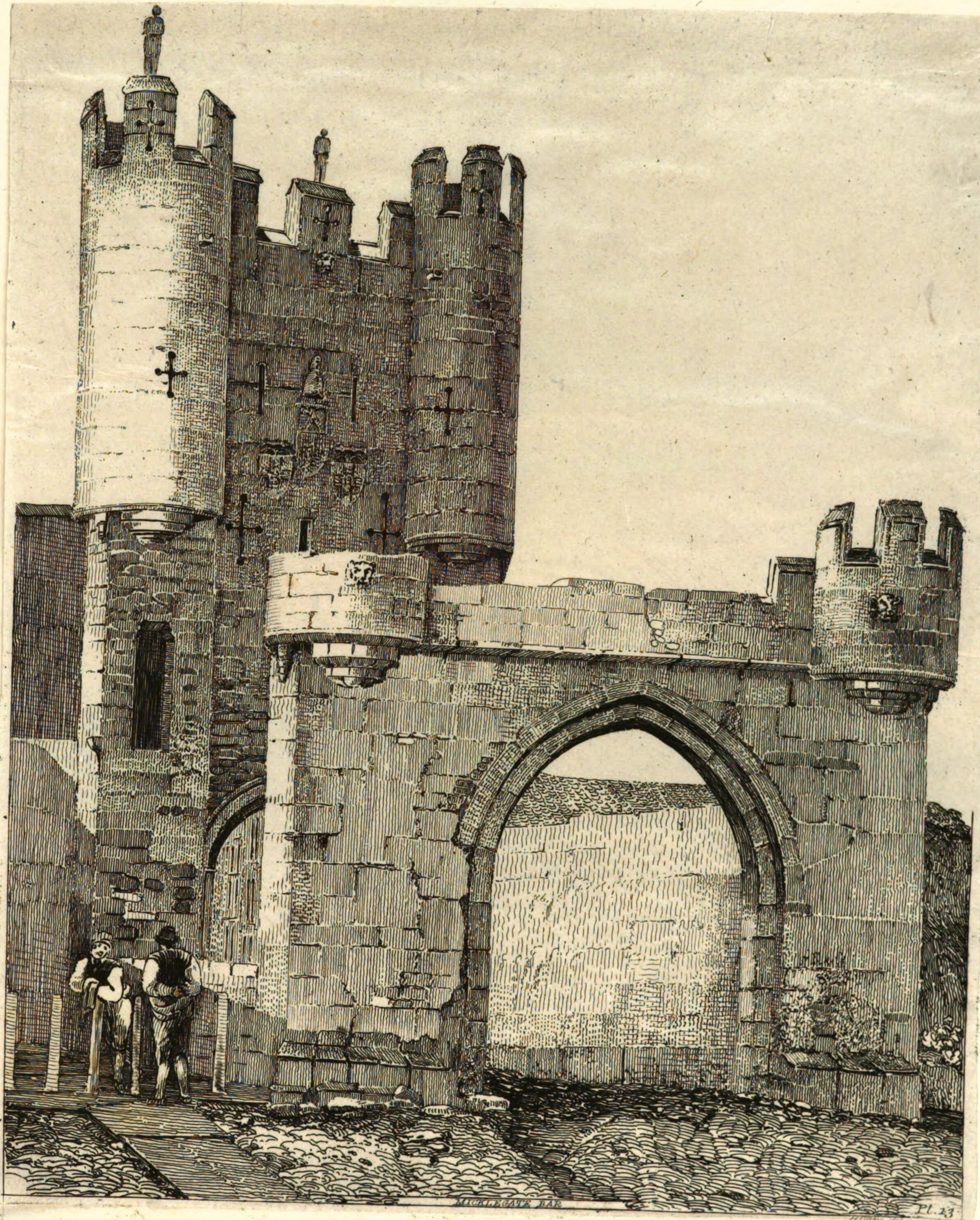
THE street within, as well as without, this old structure, bears its name. Leland mentions, that this gate suffered greatly when the commons of Yorkshire took the city in the reign of Henry VII. at which time it was blocked up, and has remained in that state to the present time.

MICKLEGATE BAR.

PLATE XIII.

THIS ancient entrance into the city stands at the end of the spacious street whose name it bears, which was formerly called *Mickellyth*, from the Anglo-Saxon *Micel*, great, and *Hythe*, port or gate. The bar is crowned with embattled turrets; and above the arch is a large shield, with the arms of England and France emblazoned; two lessor ones contain the arms of the city. It is to be observed, however, that the *fleurs de lis* in the royal arms are not confined to three, which proves that they were placed there previous to the reign of Henry V. as he was the first of our kings who diminished those features of his bearings. The bar is strengthened by an outer gate, whose portcullis and massive iron chain have been succeeded by a strong double wooden gate. The interior parts having undergone various alterations, retain little of their ancient appearance. They were renewed and beautified in 1716, Richard Towne lord mayor. An inscription also, dated 1737, with the arms of Sir John Lister Kaye, Baronet, records a reparation in that year, when he was lord mayor. In the second story are the







BOOTHAM BAR

royal arms of Queen Elizabeth, with this motto:—"God save the Queen." In 1754 a postern was made adjoining to the bar for the convenience of foot-passengers. Drake considers this gate to have been originally of Roman construction; and the Earl of Burlington assented to the opinion of that learned antiquary. Sir Henry Englefield, however, differs from them both: but whatever the original foundation may have been, there is no reason for supposing that the present structure is antecedent to the time of Edward III. This is the only bar which does not retain its portcullis.

BOOTHAM BAR.

PLATE XIV.

THE title of *Bootham*, which is given to the ancient suburb of the city where this bar stands, appears to be of doubtful etymology. Dean Gale has derived it from the old British word *Boeth*, which he translates *exustum*, and *Ham*, *locus*; whence he conjectures it to be the place where, or near which, the Romans burned their dead. It is probable, that this learned antiquary was influenced in his opinion by the number of urns, &c. discovered, in his time, by digging earth, for the purpose of making bricks, near this place. But the more general and accepted opinion is, that this district derived its name from a hamlet of booths which used to be erected here, at certain periods, by the abbot of St. Mary, for the purpose of holding a fair. This *Bar* is an ancient structure, built almost entirely of the materials with which the Romans, during their residence in, and possession of, Britain, formed their buildings, though it is not of Roman

origin. On the front are two shields, with the city arms; and above them is a shield within the garter, but much defaced. A crowned statue of one of our kings decorates the front niche facing the city.

MONK BAR.

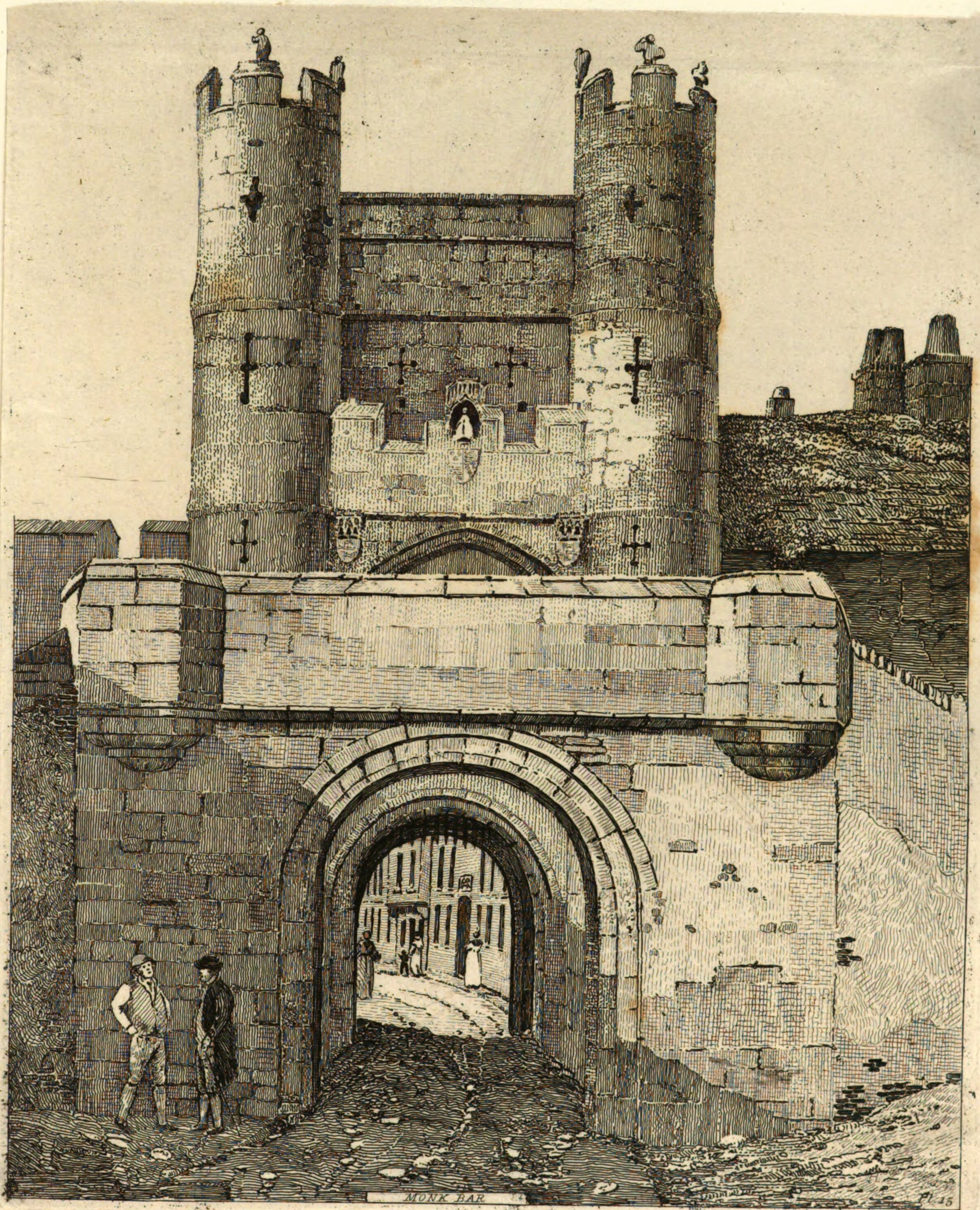
PLATE XV.

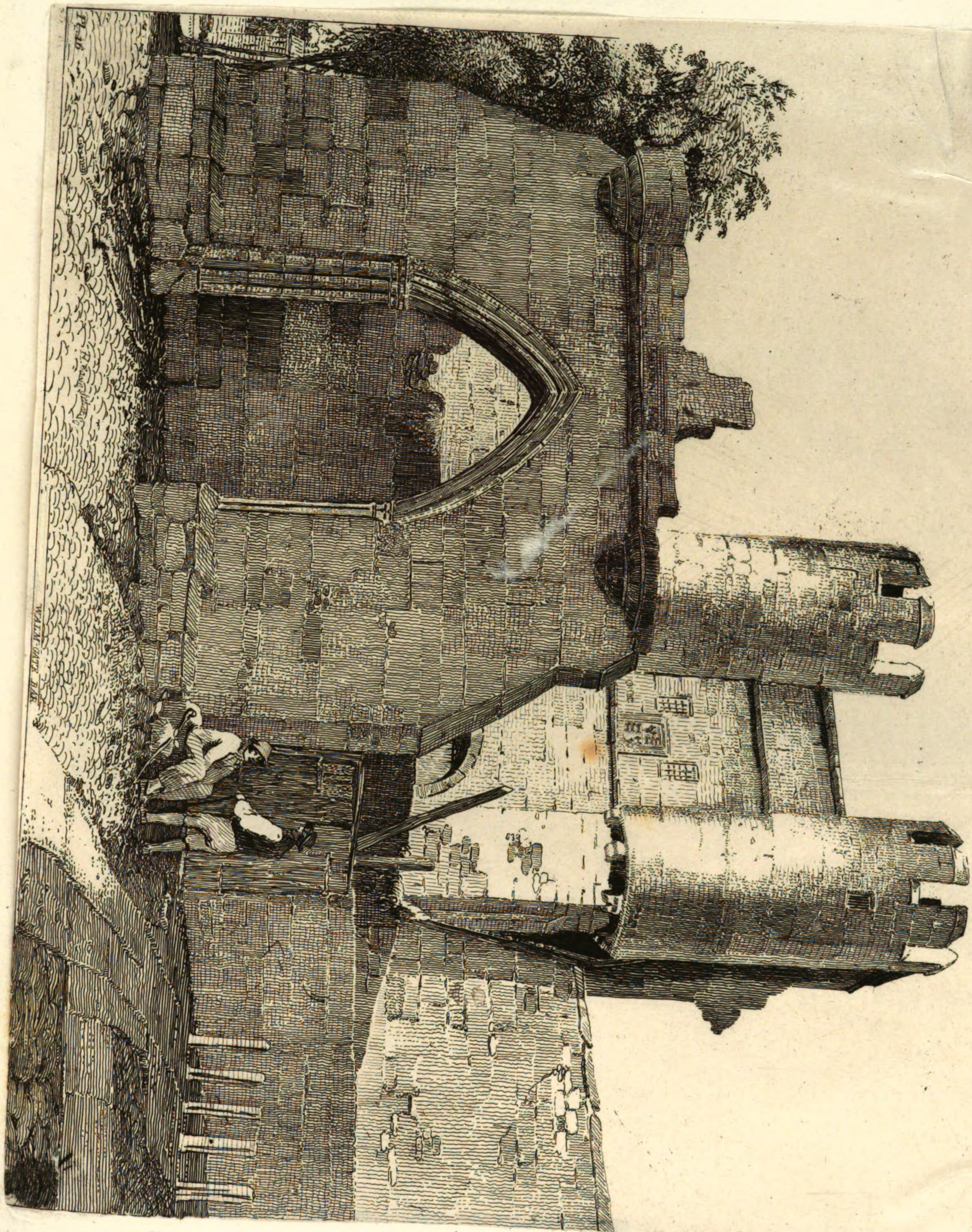
THIS bar gives a name to the street which passes through the suburbs to Monk Bridge over the River Foss, and is the road to Scarborough. The whole building, both exterior and interior, retains more of its ancient form than any of the other bars; and the grit stones which compose the foundation, confirm its claim to antiquity. This front has two shields with the arms of the city, and above them the royal arms and helmet; but from the mouldered state of the *fleurs de lis*, it cannot be determined whether they were placed in their present situation before or after the reign of Henry V. The room over the gate is arched with stone, in the same manner as the gateway itself; and another room on the second floor is arched in a similar manner: the portcullis and its windlass are also entire. On the battlements are several small figures, which appear to be in the attitude of hurling stones. This gate was formerly used as a prison for the freemen of York.

WALMGATE BAR.

PLATE XVI.

THIS bar is the entrance into the city from the road to Hull, and terminates Walmgate, a long, broad street, which extends from Foss Bridge, and has borne







its present name, as appears from ancient records, upwards of five hundred years. It is supposed to be a corruption from Watlingate; as the Roman road commenced here from York to Lincoln and some of the eastern seaports. Its original construction appears to have been, from the large blocks of grit which form its foundation, of Roman origin, but the present superstructure is of a subsequent date: indeed, it may be here observed, that all the bars appear to have been constructed from one design. Leland mentions, but without communicating his authority, which must have been erroneous, that *Walmsgate Bar* was built at the time when *Fishergate Bar* was blocked up in the reign of Henry VII.; while its front bears the royal arms as used by Henry V. with those of the city. The ornaments on the turrets still bear the marks of that hostile violence which it particularly sustained in the civil wars during the reign of Charles I. though it was repaired in 1648, the date under the city arms on the outer entrance of the Barbican; but that appurtenance to the bar, as well as at Micklegate, has been lately in part taken down. The portcullis still remains.

PORTAL OF THE PRIORY OF ST. TRINITY MICKLEGATE.

PLATE XVII.

ON passing through Micklegate Bar, this ancient gateway, now involved in, and involving, buildings, appears on the right side of the street: it was the entrance to the priory of St. Trinity, which stood in the garden beyond it. This was an alien priory, dependant on the monastery of Marmontier, in Touraine, and was valued, according to Dugdale, at the Dissolution, in the reign of Henry VIII.

at £196. 11s. 10d. The site of this religious house, with the demesne lands, was soon after sold to Leonard Beckwith, 34 Henry VIII. It was of great extent, and is now called Trinity Gardens. The ground at this time belongs to the family of the Goodricks, of Ribstan.

THE DOORWAY OF SIR ARTHUR INGRAM'S HOSPITAL, BOOTHAM.

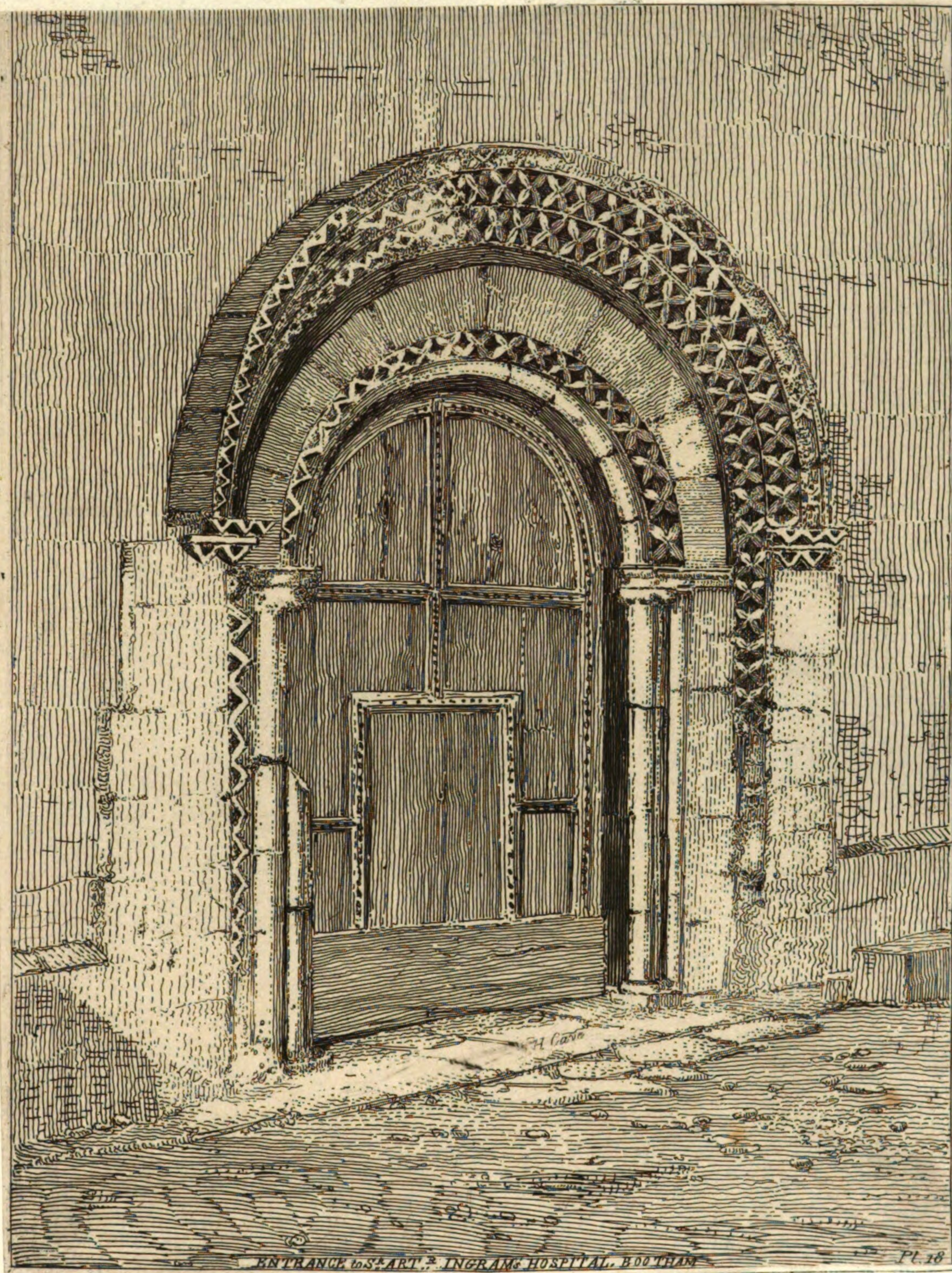
PLATE XVIII.

THIS hospital was founded by Sir Arthur Ingram, of the city of York, Knight, in 1640, for the maintenance of ten poor widows. It suffered very considerable injury, soon after its erection, from the siege of York; and was afterwards repaired, but not restored to its former appearance. It must either have been built on the site of an ancient structure, or the gate, which is of great antiquity, was brought, at the time, from some adjacent, dilapidated building.

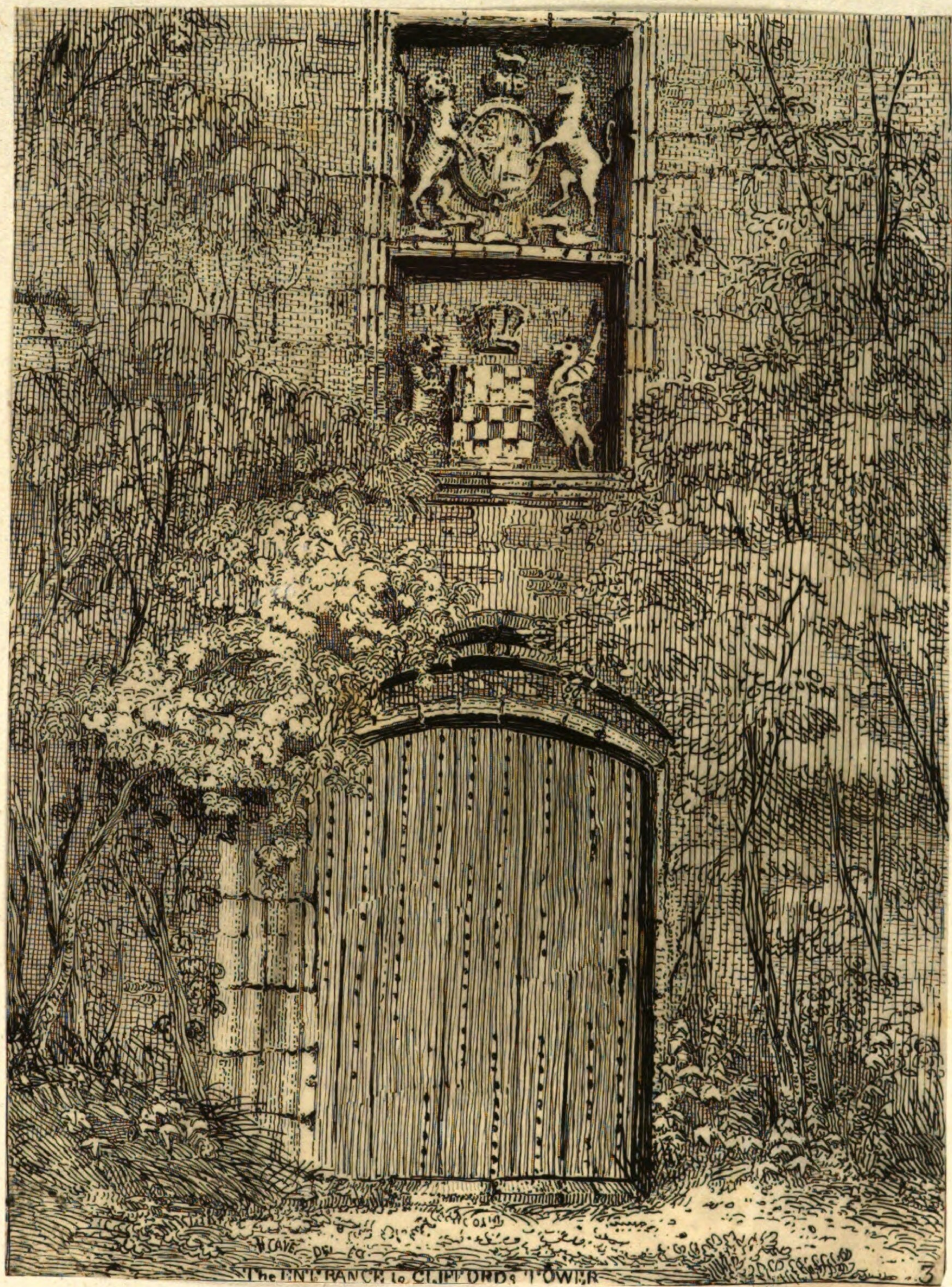
THE ENTRANCE TO CLIFFORD'S TOWER.

PLATE XIX.

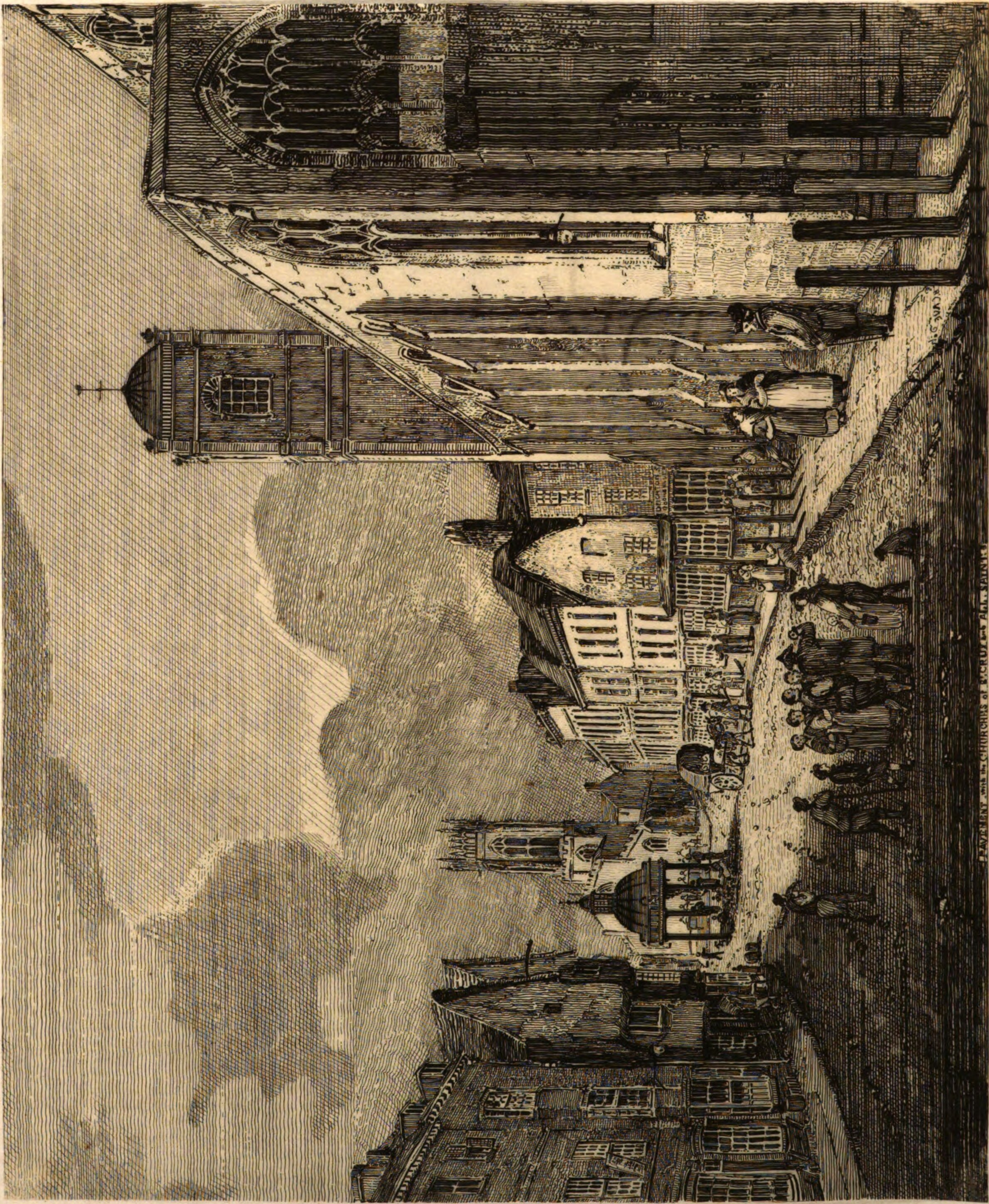
THIS tower is the keep of a castle which existed before the time of the Norman conquest, and was strengthened by walls, towers, and a deep ditch. This keep, which stands on an adjoining mount, is supposed, by the author of *Munimenta Antiqua*, to have been one of the strong places which Stow mentions, in his *Annals*, to have been built by William I. about the year 1068, as it possesses every characteristic of a Norman fortress. It appears to have derived its name from the family of Clifford, as one of them was appointed its first governor, or castellan. The



ENTRANCE to S^r ART^r INGRAM'S HOSPITAL, BOOTHAM



The ENTRANCE to CLIFFORD'S TOWER



PAVEMENT WITH THE CHURCHES OF ST. MARTIN AND ST. MARTIN

Gothic door-way, in the style of Henry III. was the entrance to the chapel; and over it are the royal arms of Charles I. and those of the Cliffords, the king having caused the tower to be repaired after the siege of York. The entire interior of the building was destroyed on the festival of St. George, in the year 1648, when the magazine which it contained blew up, leaving only the outside walls, as they now stand, without any trace of its internal arrangement.

THE CHURCHES OF ST. CRUX AND ALL SAINTS, IN THE
PAVEMENT.

PLATE XX.

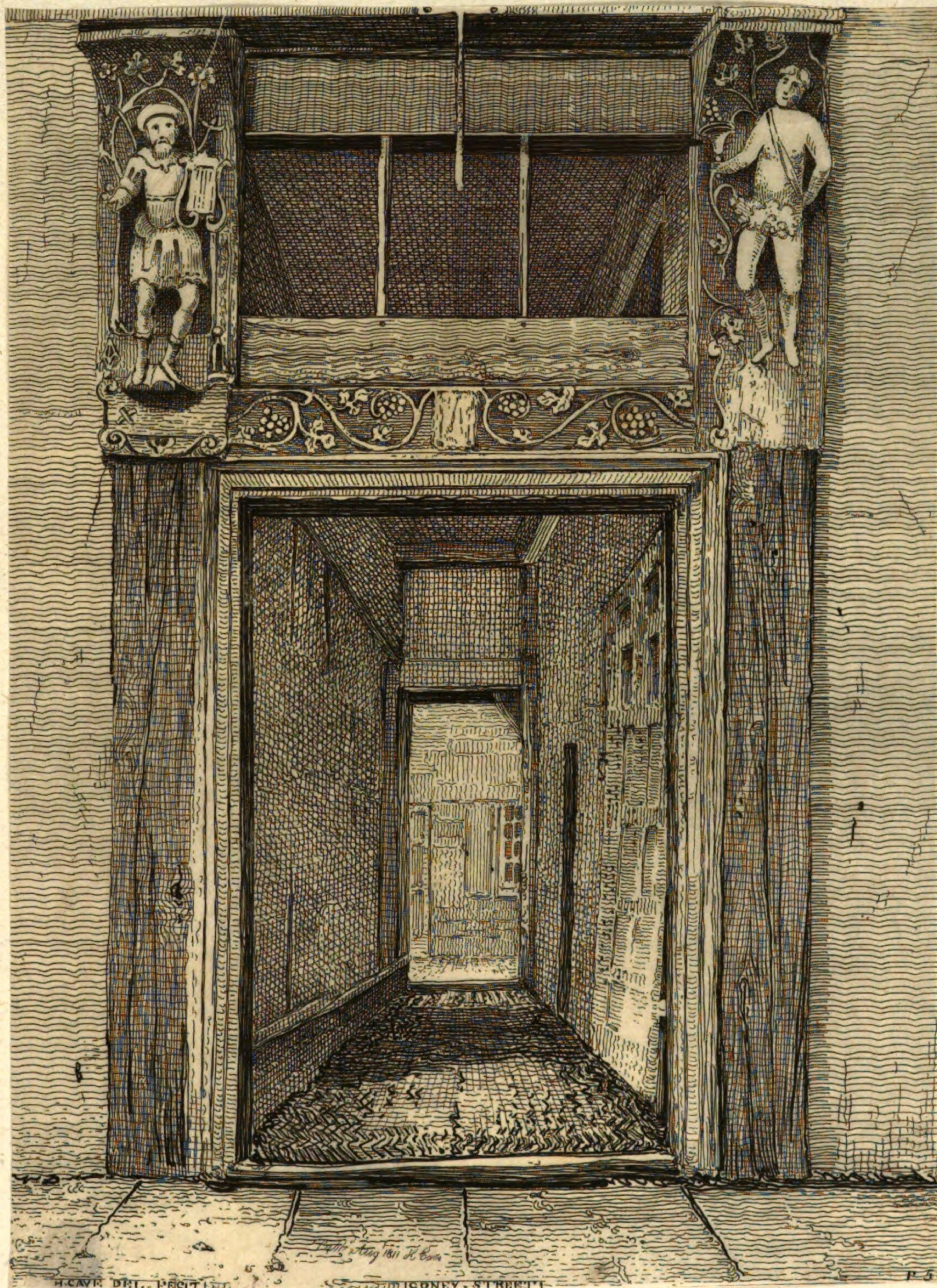
THE street has been already mentioned (see Plate III.), of which these churches are the principal objects in this view of it; though that of All Saints or Allhallows, may be more properly said to stand in Ousegate; and in an old grant to Fountain's Abbey, the rector of this church is called, *Rector Ecclesiæ Omnium Sanctorum in Usegata*. The north side of this church is almost entirely built of materials collected from the dilapidated structures of this city. The tower is a fine example of Gothic architecture, crowned with a lantern. It is said, that, in former times, a large lamp hung in it, which served as a beacon to nocturnal travellers over the extensive, adjacent forest of Galtres. A hook and pulley still remain, by which the light is supposed to have been suspended. It is a very ancient rectory, and is thus mentioned in *Domesday-Book*:—"Habet Episcopus Dunelmensis ex
" dono regis Ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum et quæ ad eam pertinent in Ebor." The parish church, dedicated to St. Crux, or Holy Cross, commonly called Creuse

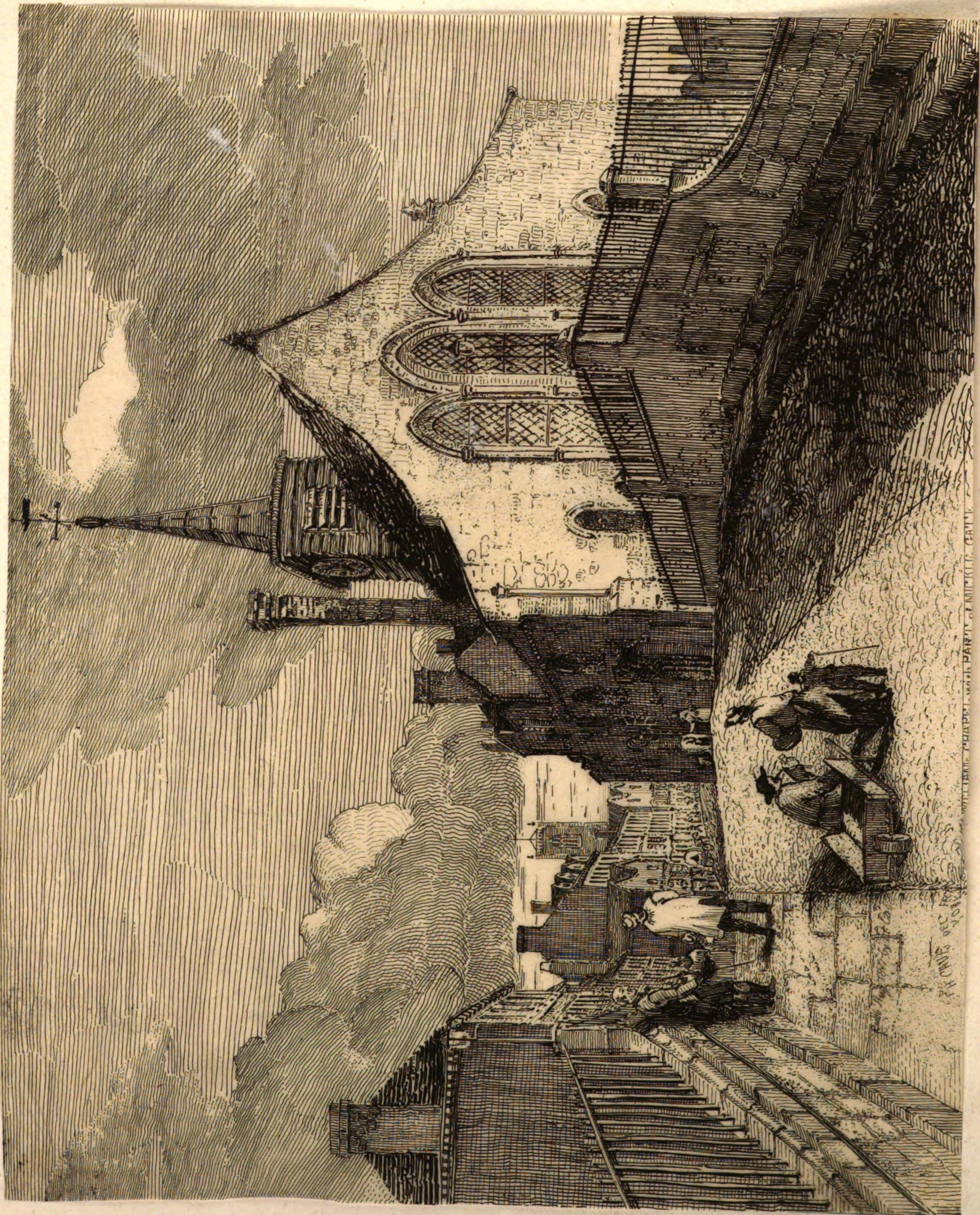
Church, is situated at the foot of the Shambles, or Butcher-row, and has a handsome tower of brick, quoined with stone, which was built, about twenty years ago, on the ancient foundation of a former one; the date of whose erection, as well as of the church, was about the year 1424. It was afterwards given by Nigell Fossard, Lord of Doncaster, to the abbey of St. Mary York. The cross which stands in this street, was built in 1672, at the sole expence of Marmaduke Rawden, merchant in London, and a native of this city. It is of a square form, covered with a dome, and is supported by twelve Ionic columns, but indifferently executed.

DOOR-WAY IN CONEY-STREET.

PLATE XXI.

OF this street mention has been already made (see Plate VI). This square door-way has a regular moulding, with a scroll of vine-leaves in a kind of frieze over it. It is supported by clumsy pilasters, with a slight capital, intended probably to imitate the Ionic volute. Over one of them is a figure in the habit of the time of Henry VIII. or the reigns immediately subsequent. It appears to be standing on a book, with a lyre in its hand, and might possibly be intended, with all its absurdity of costume, to represent King David. The other is a naked figure, and though decency has given him a small apron of vine-leaves, it may have been intended to represent Adam, after the Fall. This door-way is known only as a passage to some buildings on the side of the river.







THE ENTRANCE TO THE WHITE SWAN INN, IN THE PAVEMENT.

PLATE XXII.

THIS Gothic gateway has the enrichments and singular fancies of an early period, carved in oak. The projecting supporters resemble those of the timber roofs of some of our ancient buildings, and are not unlike those of Westminster Hall. This old building and long-established inn is now taken down.

ST. WILLIAM'S CHAPEL, AND PART OF MICKLEGATE.

PLATE XXIII.

LELAND gives, in his *Collectanea*, a curious history of this chapel. It is, as he relates, indebted for its erection to a fray which took place on Ouse Bridge, between the citizens and John Comyn, a Scotch nobleman, in the year 1268, in which several of his servants were slain. The citizens were accordingly obliged to pay to him the sum of three hundred pounds, to build a chapel on the place where the slaughter was made, and to find two priests, to celebrate mass there for the souls of the slain for ever. After the Reformation, this chapel was converted into an exchange, where the merchants of the city usually met every morning to transact business; but, on the great decay of trade in this city, it was disused, and became the council-chamber of the corporation. The view, in this plate, is over Ouse Bridge, with the chapel thereon, into Micklegate, and the tower of St. Trinity's Church in the distance. This chapel has been taken down, as a new bridge is now erecting over the Ouse, in the place of the old one.

THE INSIDE OF ST. WILLIAM'S CHAPEL.

PLATE XXIV.

THE ENTRANCE INTO ST. WILLIAM'S CHAPEL.

PLATE XXV.

THE SCREEN OF ST. WILLIAM'S CHAPEL.

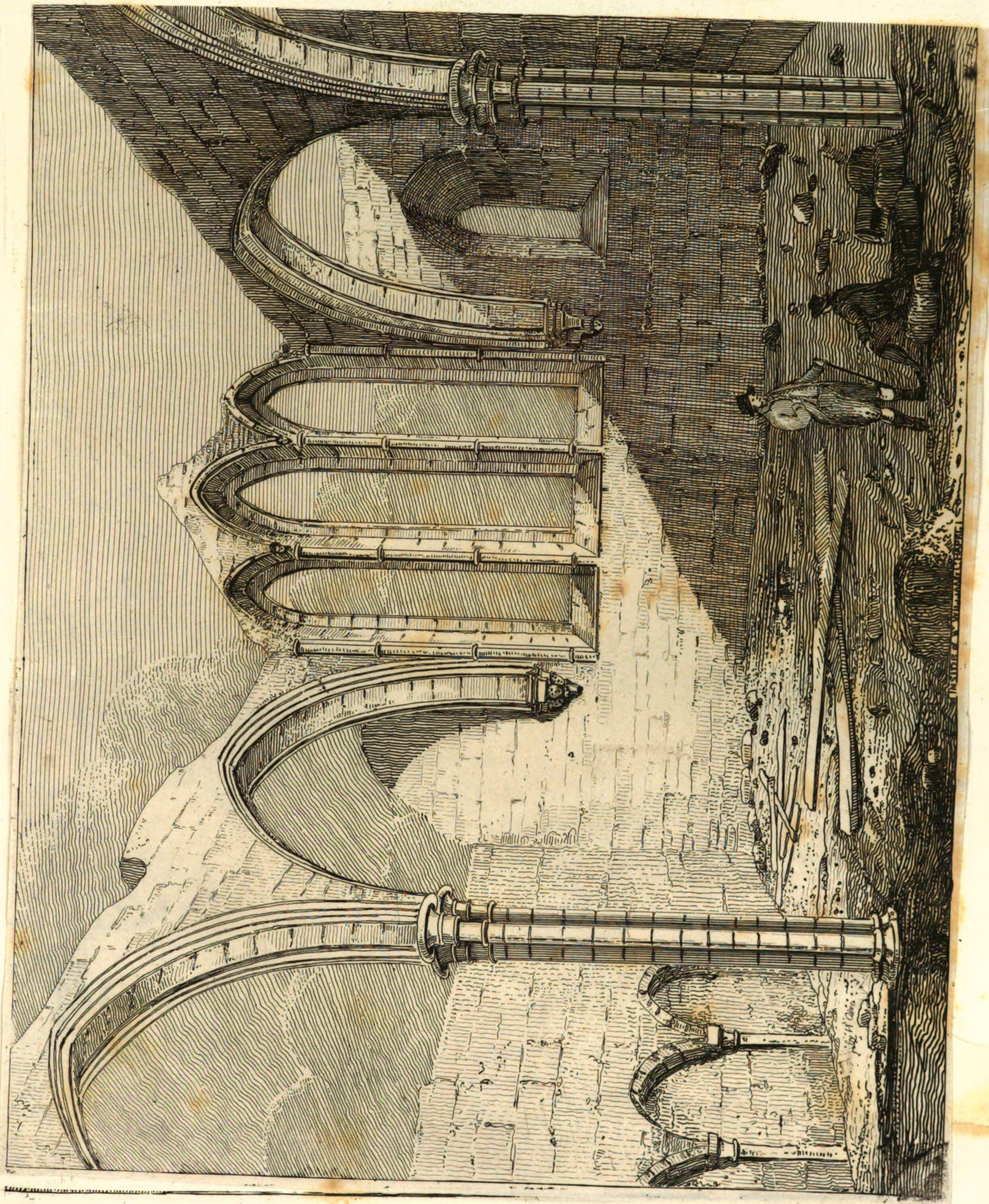
PLATES XXVI. AND XXVII.

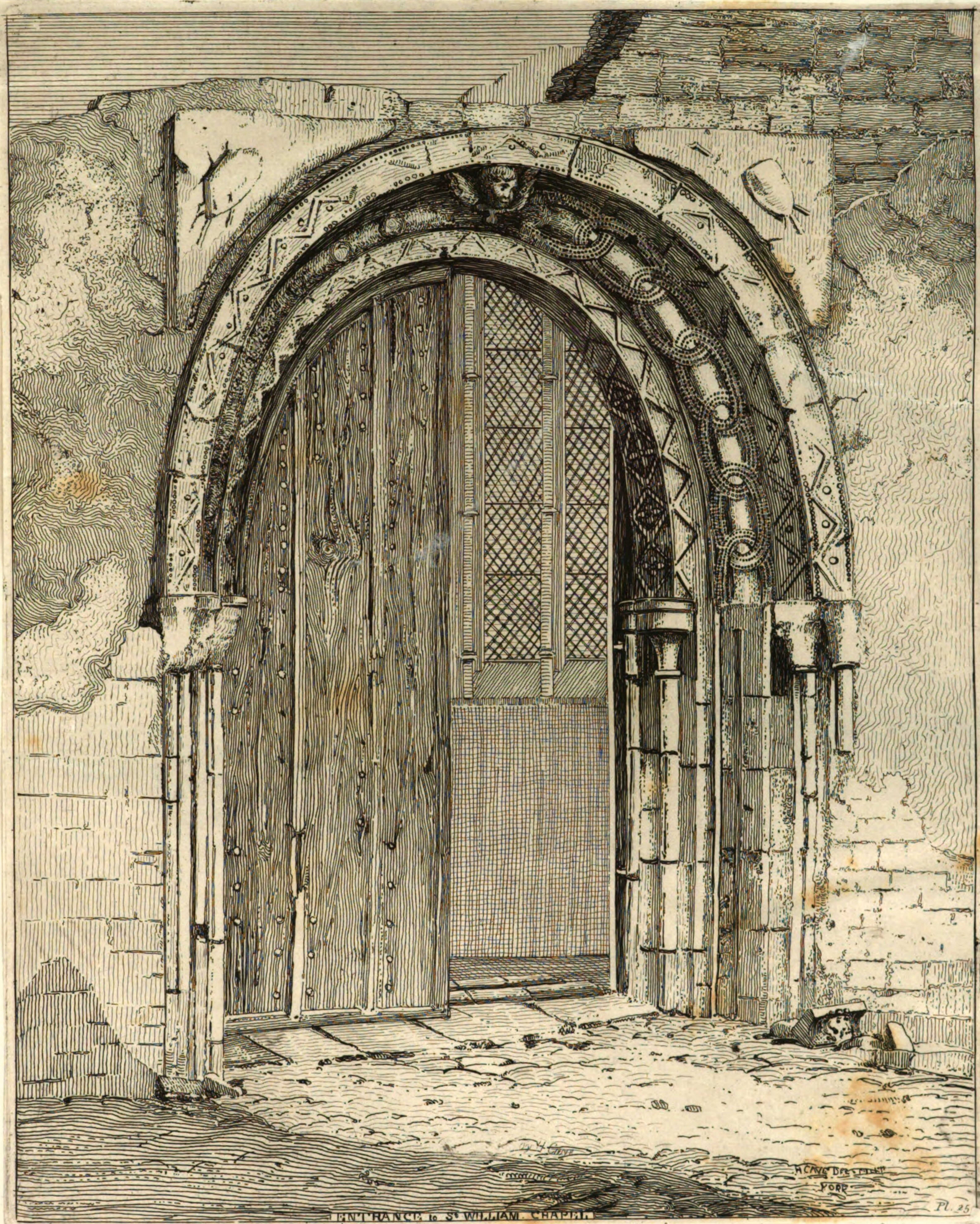
THE entrance into the chapel, and the screen within, which are of enriched Saxon architecture, must be of far greater antiquity than the eastern part of it, which is simple Gothic. It is not improbable, that a chapel had been erected on the bridge before the period of the dispute between John Comyn and the citizens; and that the east end might have been an addition to the former chapel, the style of architecture being that of the time of Henry III. in whose reign the contest took place. These views were taken while the chapel was in a state of actual dilapidation.

ST. MARY'S TOWER.

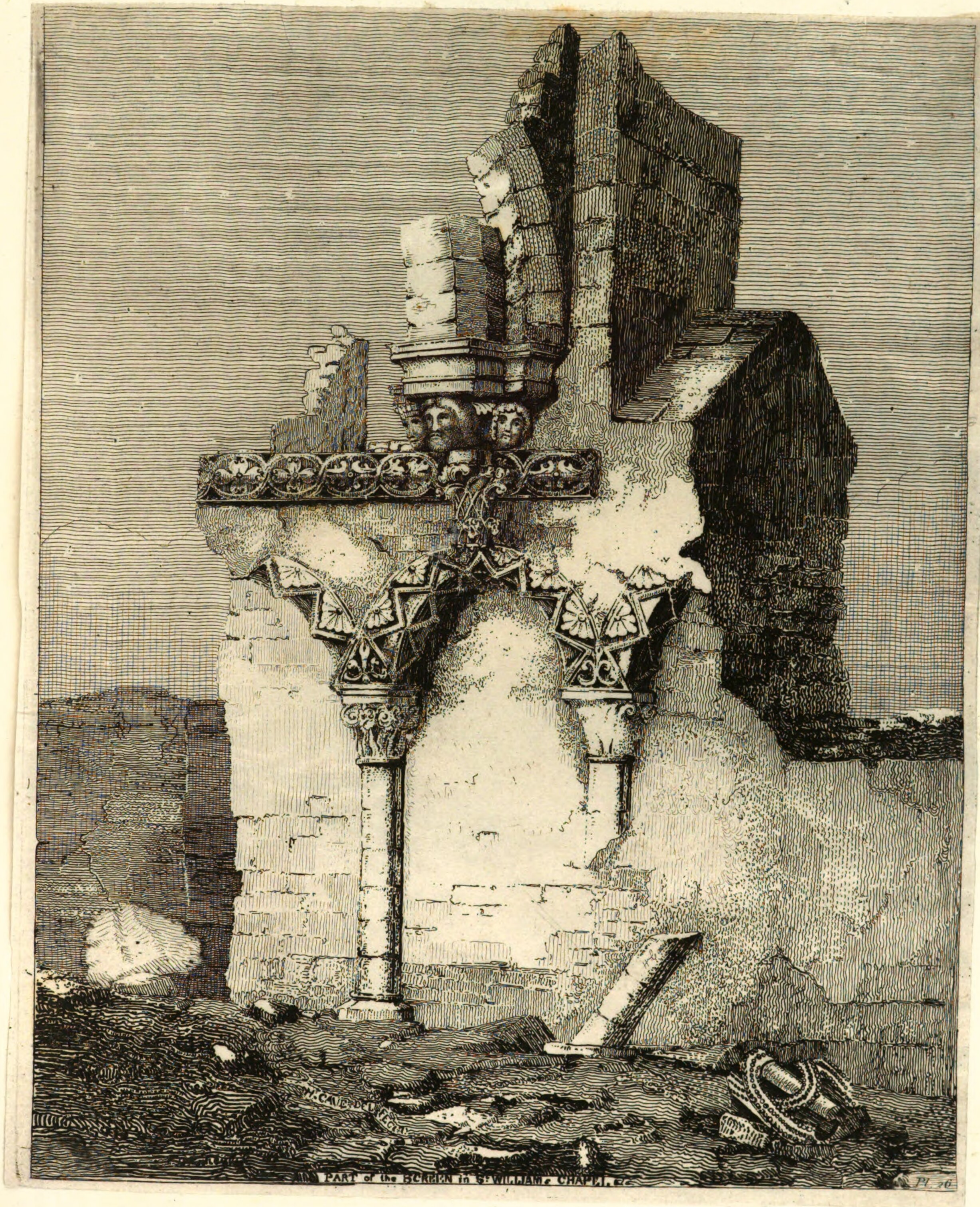
PLATE XXVIII.

THIS tower is at the north-east corner of the walls of St. Mary's Abbey, and was a part of them. Here all the records taken out of the religious houses on the north side of the Trent, at their dissolution, were deposited under the care of the lord president. It had also been employed as a place of security for some of the royal records of chancery, by a particular grant of Edward III. to one John de St. Paul, as keeper of them: but during the siege of York in 1644, the tower was blown up, and most of the records which it contained, were destroyed. At present it is occupied as a coach-house.



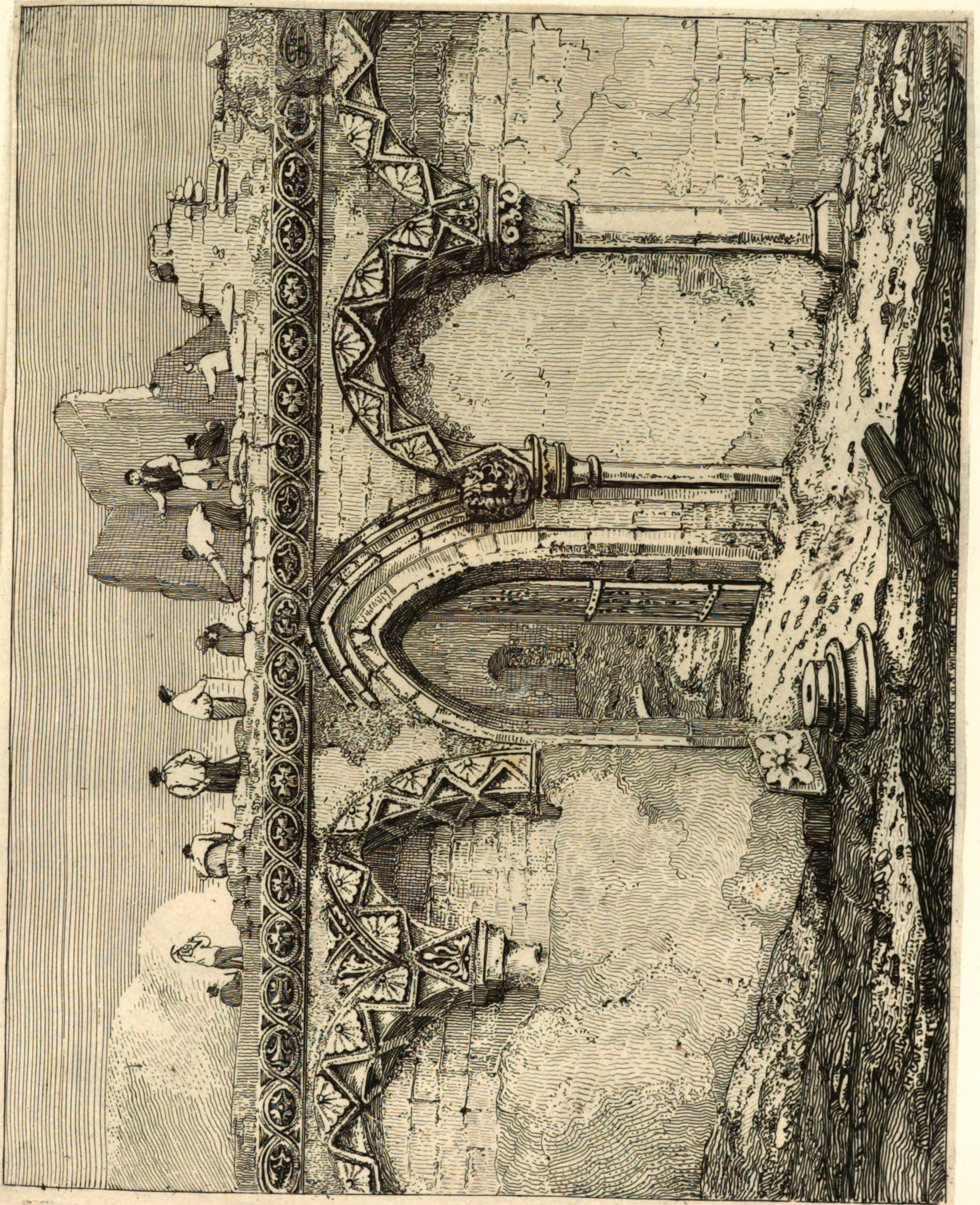






PART of the BURNING in SEWINGHAM CHURCH







ST. MARY'S TOWER

IN CAPE

PL. 28











ENTRANCE to ST. WOOL COLLEGE

GATEWAY TO ST. WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, COLLEGE-STREET.

PLATE XXIX.

ENTRANCE TO ST. WILLIAM'S COLLEGE.

PLATE XXX.

LETTERS patent were granted by Henry VI. in the latter end of his reign, for erecting a college to the honour of St. William, Archbishop of York, in his episcopal city; but the troubles of the time prevented them from being carried into execution. Edward IV. however, fulfilled the design of his royal predecessor; and, in the first year of his reign, granted other letters patent, dated May 11, to the same effect. The college was accordingly established, and continued to the Dissolution, when it was sold. In the time of Charles I. it was in the possession of Sir Henry Jenkins, Knight; and while the king staid at York in 1642, the royal printing-presses were erected in this house. It has since become the property of Lord Bingley; and is now in the possession of James Fox, of Bramham Park, in this county, Esquire, his descendant and heir in the female line. It was the occasional residence of the Carlisle family. The late earl died in it, and the present earl was born in it. The arms of the Jenkins family appears on it, with the date 1579. It is not easy to reconcile the difference in the style of architecture of the house and its gateway, but by supposing that the former was built on the site of a dilapidated religious building, and had retained some of the outer walls.

ENTRANCE TO THE GEORGE INN, CONEY-STREET.

PLATE XXXI.

THIS Gothic door-way is of too ecclesiastical an appearance to suggest any other opinion, than that it has been an appurtenance to some religious structure; which, indeed, the figure of a pelican over the point of the arch sufficiently demonstrates.—(See Plate VI.)

NORTH-STREET POSTERN.

PLATE XXXII.

NORTH-STREET, so called from its direction, runs parallel with the river, having several strong water-walls, which are supposed to have been the outworks of the large buildings and warehouses belonging to the merchants who were used to inhabit this street. Sir Thomas Widdrington conjectures, that they belonged to the Jews, when they inhabited York. This tower, or postern, was a part of the old wall; it stands by the river side, in a corner of the spot called the Friars Gardens, and is now used as a dwelling-house.

LOW AND HIGH OUSE GATE.

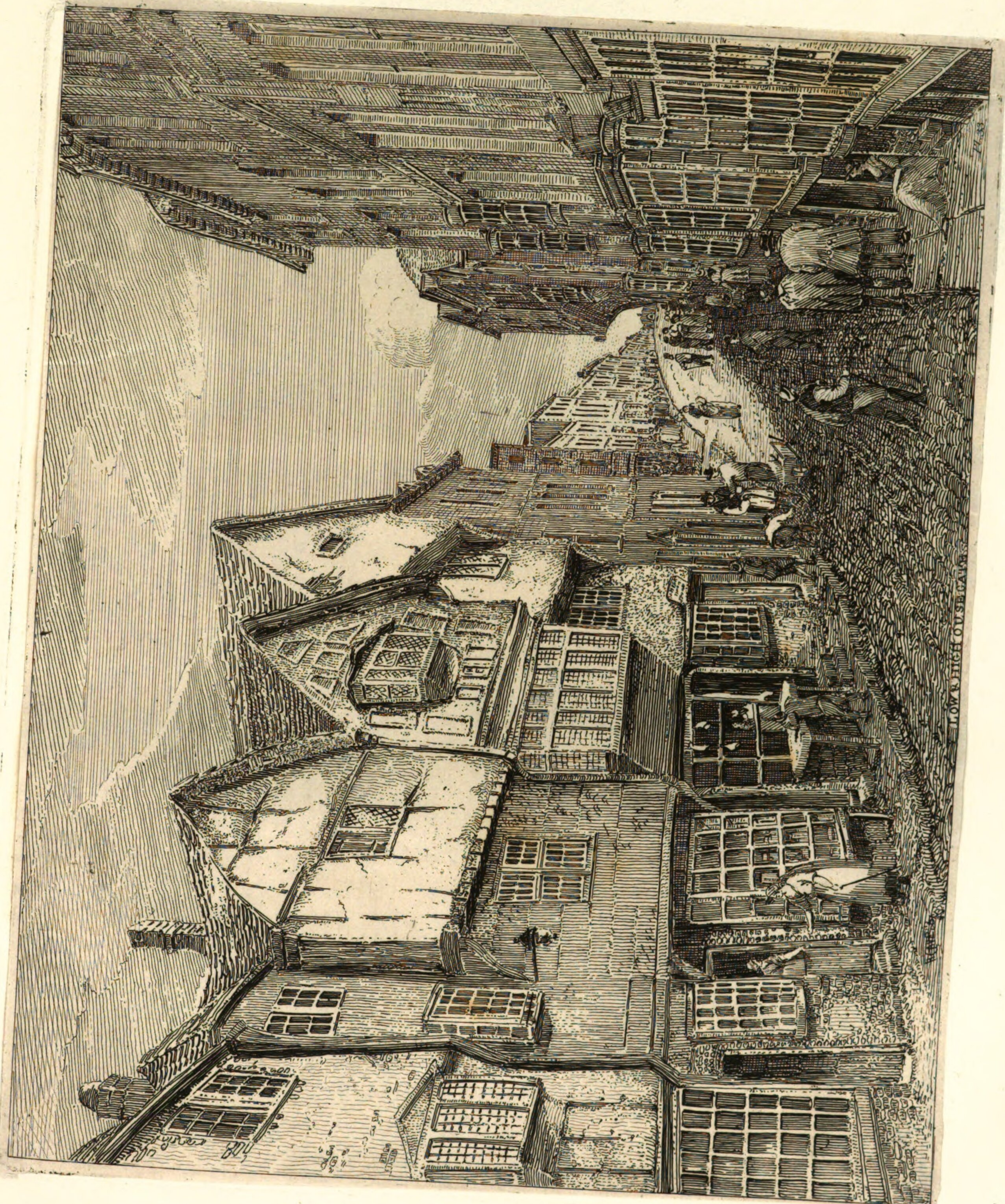
*PLATE XXXIII.*CARVING IN WOOD THE CORNER OF LOW AND HIGH OUSE
GATE.*PLATE XXXIV.*

THIS street leads from Ouse Bridge to the pavement, but unaccompanied by any particular circumstance, except its picturesque appearance, and the curious carved fragment which these plates display.

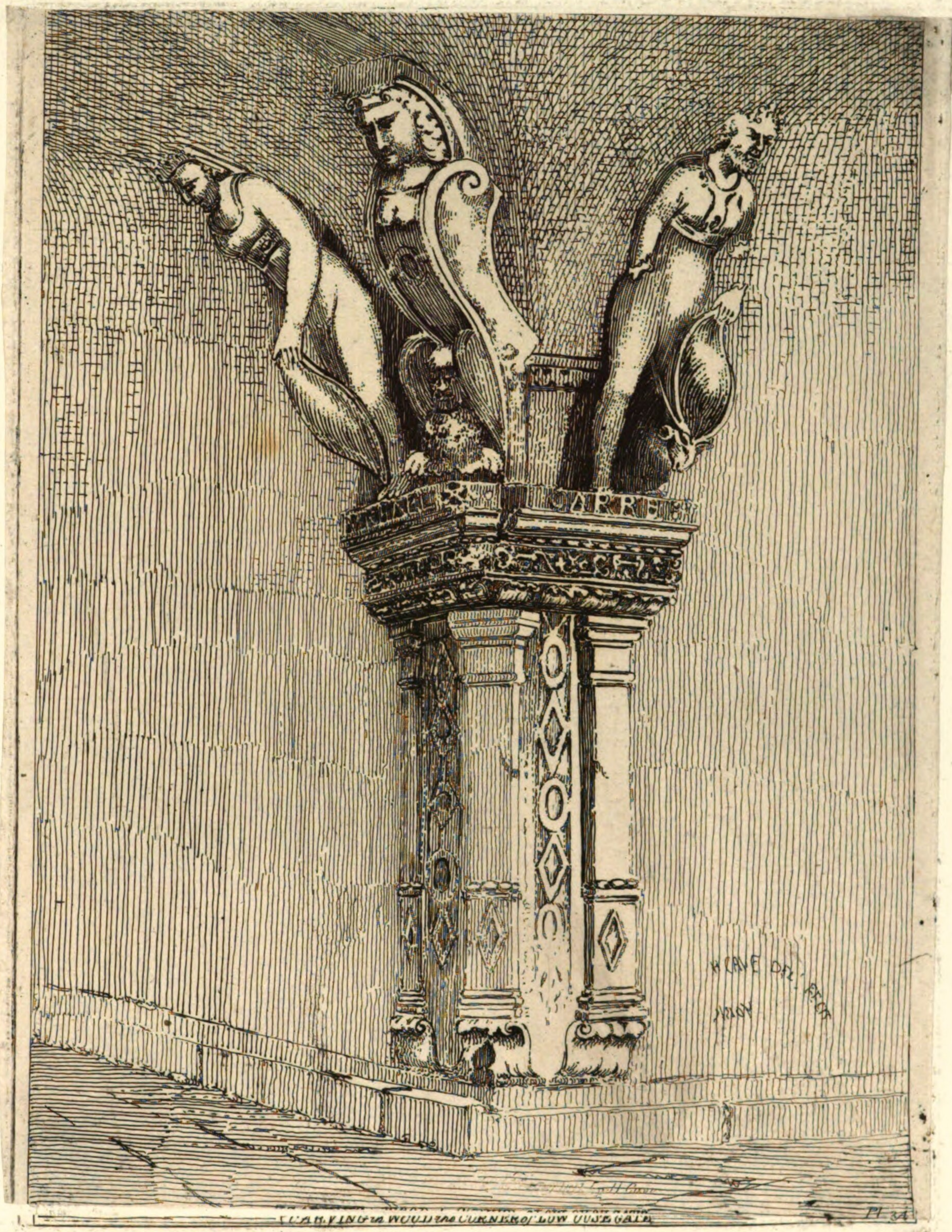








LOW & HIGH OUSEGATE









FIRST WATER LANE





Pl. 30

ANTIENT ARCHITECTURE Adjacent to CLIFFORDS TOWER



TOWER AT THE ENTRANCE OF MARY GATE.

PLATE XXXV.

THIS tower has been an appendage to the abbey, but is now applied to domestic purposes. In consequence of the continual and sometimes violent contentions which took place between the monks of St. Mary's Abbey and the citizens of York, Henry III. granted permission to the former to build a wall for their protection. Of that wall, it is probable, this tower was a part.

ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE ADJOINING CLIFFORD'S TOWER.

PLATE XXXVI.

THE whole of the ground round Clifford's Tower is now a garden, and this architectural fragment forms a seat in it. It has no connection whatever with the tower, but has been brought from some neighbouring ruin, and may have been a stall in one of the dilapidated churches. The curious cornice has been added without much attention to the fitness of its situation, or its correspondence with the arch beneath it.

FIRST WATER-LANE.

PLATE XXXVII.

THIS is the first of three lanes, bearing the same denomination, which lead from Castlegate to the Staith, or wharf for landing goods, so called. It contains a curious specimen of ancient houses and the streets of our cities in former times.

CASTLEGATE POSTERN.

PLATE XXXVIII.

THIS building is situate at the end of a lane, to which it gives, or from which it derives, a name, running parallel with the western ditch of Clifford's Tower. The principal communication of this lane is to gardens which extend from it down to the river, and are on the site of the old monastery of Augustine Friars.

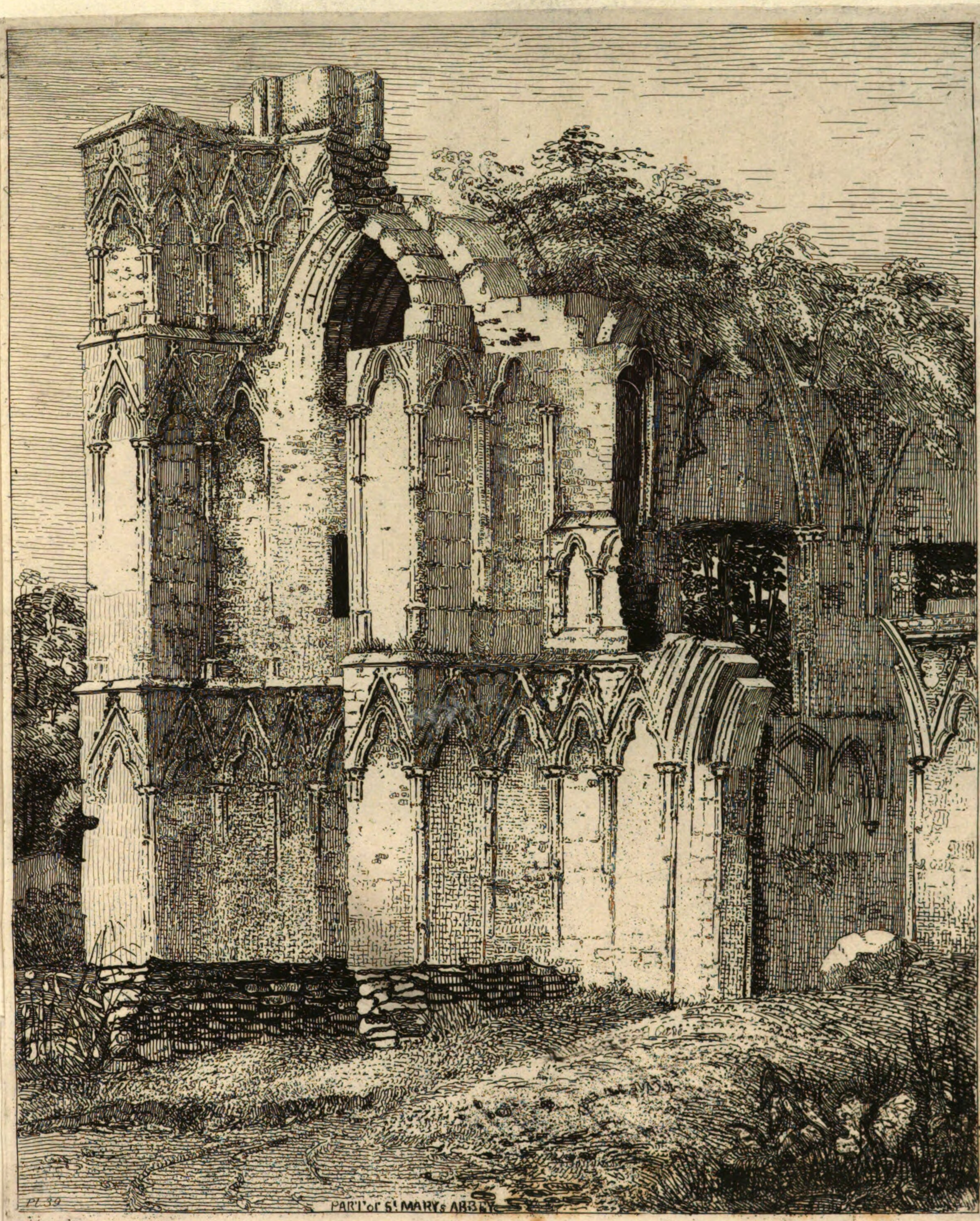
PART OF THE RUINS OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY.

PLATE XXXIX.

THE Abbey of St. Mary, a part of whose venerable remains is represented in this plate, is situated without the walls on the north side of the city. There had certainly been a monastery on or near this spot, at a very early period, which was dedicated to St. Olave, a Danish king and martyr; and it appears, that William Rufus, in a visit he made to York in 1089, began the foundation of a new church to the monastery, and gave the monks certain lands for their further maintenance. He also changed the dedication of the church to that of St. Mary. In a general conflagration which happened at York in the reign of King Stephen, this religious house was destroyed; but it was rebuilt under the direction of Simon de Warwick, then abbot, who lived to see it finished in twenty-two years; and whose ruined grandeur we now contemplate. Its remains, however, inconsiderable, as they comparatively are, evidently prove, that, both in design and execution, it rivalled the most distinguished monastic structures in this kingdom. But all traces of the pillars and aisles are lost, except a part of the wall on the north side of the







PL 39

PART of ST. MARY'S ABBEY



PISHIRGATE POSTERN

church of St. Olave, and a portion of the gate of the west front. Mr. Place, who lived near these ruins, took uncommon pains to trace and measure the foundations of the abbey church, which he found to be, in length three hundred and seventy-one feet, and in breadth sixty feet. Mr. Drake, in his *Eboracum*, has given a plan of this church. These ruins are the property of Lord Grantham.

FISHERGATE POSTERN.

PLATE XL.

THIS postern is at a small distance from Fishergate Bar, on the east side of the Foss River, where it washes the castle walls, and passes through a bridge of three arches, called the Foss Bridge. Near it stood the parish church of St. George, in Fishergate, which, in 1585, was united to the parish of St. Dionis. This structure is a beautiful piece of masonry, and is now occupied by a poor family.

THE END.

ANTIQUITIES OF YORK

church of St. Olave and a portion of the site of the old church of St. Andrew, which were destroyed in the great fire of 1666. The church of St. Olave, which is now a ruin, was built in the thirteenth century, and was one of the largest churches in the city. It was destroyed by fire in 1666, and the site is now occupied by the site of the old church of St. Andrew, which was also destroyed by fire in 1666. The site of the old church of St. Andrew is now occupied by the site of the old church of St. Andrew, which was also destroyed by fire in 1666.

FISHBONE STREET

This street is at a small distance from the river, and is one of the most interesting streets in the city. It is named after the fishbone, which was found in the street in 1666. The street is now a ruin, and the site is now occupied by the site of the old church of St. Andrew, which was also destroyed by fire in 1666. The site of the old church of St. Andrew is now occupied by the site of the old church of St. Andrew, which was also destroyed by fire in 1666.

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PLATE

CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME

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Cave, Henry

Antiquities of York

London 1813

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